THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per available information, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttaranchal have not set up State Human Rights Commission as per the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

(c) The Government has been pursuing with the concerned State Governments, from time to time, to set up State Human Rights Commission.

Crime rate in the Metro Cities

823. SHRI CHO S. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present level of crime rates in all the metros of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the crime rate is gradually on the rise in these cities;

(c) what are the reasons for the increase in crime rates; and

(d) what major steps are being initiated to control the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I. D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The rate of crime in metropolitan cities of the country as compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau for the years 1999 to 2001 is given below:

Sl. No.	Metro Cities	1999	2000	2001
1.	Kolkata	89.3	99.4	90.6
2.	Chennai	103.0	92.1	113.5
3.	Delhi (City)	454.6	425.6	385.8
4.	Mumbai	163.7	156.3	177.0

The crime rate in Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai showed a mixed trend during 1999 to 2001, whereas the crime rate in Delhi showed a decline during that period.

(c) The reasons for crime in the metropolitan cities is mainly on account of unchecked migration, illegal settlements, diverse socio-religio-cultural disparities, uneven distribution of incomes etc. Organised groups, gangsters, professional criminals and even youth and juveniles find crime as a short cut for a lavish life in metro cities.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The registration, investigation, detection as well as prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government has, from time to time, been writing to the State Governments and UT Administrations to improve their criminal justice system and to take effective preventive and punitive measures.

Funds for modernisation of police

824. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide some special funds to the States for the modernisation of police force in the State in the context of the country's security environments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the States which are more adversely affected by the terrorist activities will be allowed some additional reasons like Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I. D. SWAMI): (s)to (d) To supplement the efforts of the State Governments to modernise their police forces, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been operating a Non-plan Scheme for Modernisation of the State Police Forces since 1969-70. The Scheme provided assistance to the State Governments on a 50.50 sharing basic for construction of Police stations, Police quarters, finger print bureau, light weaponry/crowd control/traffic control/VVIP security and scientific aids to investigation etc. During the period 1969-70 to 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 536.74 crore was released by the Central Government to various States under this Scheme.